

**FERTILITY BEHAVIOURS OF MAGAR WOMEN IN
TANAHUNSUR VDC OF TANAHUN DISTRICT, NEPAL**

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A Dissertation

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RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This is to certify that Mrs. Prabha Tripathee has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled, “**Fertility Behaviours of Magar Women in Tanahunsur VDC of Tanahun District, Nepal**”. To the best of my knowledge, the study is original and carried useful information on fertility behaviour. I forward this to the evaluation committee for its final approval with recommendation.

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This dissertation work entitled **“Fertility Behaviours of Magar Women in Tanahunsur VDC of Tanahun District, Nepal”** by Prabha Tripathy has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Master Degree in Anthropology.

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DECLARATION

Except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis represents my own original research.

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with "Fertility Behaviours of Magar Women in Tanahunsur VDC of Tanahun District, Nepal." To complete this study primary and secondary data were collected. Only 99 respondents of Magar community of Tanahunsur VDC were taken to examine the relation of fertility with socio-economic and demographic variables.

The specific objectives of this study are socio-economic and demographic characteristics of ever married women of aged (15-49) to assess the relationship between fertility and specific socio-economic variables as education, occupation, landholding size and also to study the relation with fertility (CEB) and some demographic variables like to age at marriage, child less experience and knowledge of family planning methods.

Among the total sample population 46.3 percent were male and 53.6 percent were female. Out of the total population of both sexes of aged 5 years and above the literacy rate was accounted 84.9 percent and 15.1 percent were illiterate. Similarly, among the total population aged 5 years and above, 28.8 percent were involved in agriculture. Majority of the respondent were married at the age of 20 years which is accounted 48.5 percent. Magar community 98 (99.0) percent were married and only 1 (1.0) percent were widow. About 13.5 percent of the respondents had child loss experience. As the total number of 99 respondents 100 percent had heard of family planning methods.

The mean number of CEB was found to be 2.3 in Magar community. The number of CEB was found in increasing order with increasing aged of women within (45-49) age group had highest mean CEB of 3.3 per women.

In this research, only about the Magar community of Tanahunsur VDC Tanahun has been studied. This type of study can be done in other area of Nepal taking the large study area applying different analysis method. This type of study may produce different new result and probably that result can describe the fertility behaviour of the people of Nepal in various ways.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	=	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	=	Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	=	Children Ever Born
CPR	=	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate
FP	=	Family Planning
HoH	=	Head of the Household
IEC	=	Information, Education and Communication
IMR	=	Infant Mortality Rate
INGO	=	International non-government organization
KAP	=	Knowledge, Attitude and Practice
MA	=	Master of Arts
MoHP	=	Ministry of Health and Population
NDHS	=	Nepal Demographic Health Survey
NGO	=	Non-Governments Organization
PRB	=	Population Reference Bureau
SLC	=	School Leaving Certificate
TFR	=	Total Fertility Rate
TU	=	Tribhuvan University
U5MR	=	Under Five Mortality Rate
UN	=	United Nations
VDC	=	Village Development Community